American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. II.—*New Series.* BALTIMORE, MD. OCTOBER 7, 1840. No. 20

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per ann., in advance, or $3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for $10. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to Samuel Sands, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

Sugar Beet as Food for Cattle.—We published some time since a communication from our esteemed friend, John Barney, Esq., of Delaware, on the value of this root for cattle, with directions for preserving the same through the winter, and the best method of feeding it out to cattle. Our attention has since been called to the subject by Mr. Barney, for the purpose of correcting an error in that communication, as also another made by a correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet, who adopts the mode of Mr. B., generally, but considers it "a perfectly unnecessary labor bestowed upon the sugar beet, but necessary for ruta baga," to cut them up fine in feeding them with hay, oats, &c. The experience of Mr. Barney, in such matters, is perhaps excelled by few in the United States, and as serious consequences might ensue by a departure from his plan of feeding, we would call attention to the note which he has kindly handed us:

Dear Sir—I pack my Sugar Beets in loam soil, not Lime sand, (as printed in my communication.) Any kind of light earth will do. Some person in the Farmers' Cabinet, contradicts my mode of feeding; he says it is a perfectly unnecessary labor bestowed upon the Sugar Beet, to cut it fine, but necessary for Ruta Raga. I prefer cutting my beets and turnips fine, because it mixes better with the cut hay, bran, &c. If cut in large pieces, it is liable to choak calves and sheep, and it is frequently left in the trough or manger; but for oxen, cows and horses, it does not require being so particular.

John Barney.

Sale of Horses and Cattle, *at Lexington, Kentucky.*—Mr. Henry Clay, Jr., offers for sale, October 17th, his stock of imported Cattle—two bulls, and ten cows and heifers. Also several imported mares and colts.

White Berkshires—The question has been raised, whether there are Berkshires of the true breed of white color, as well as black or spotted. It has been seen that the Messrs. Shepherd have made, through the agency of Mr. Etches, of Barton Park, Derby, England, several importations of white Berkshires—(See American Farmer of the 10th June and 22d July, 1840.*) Since these publications we have seen a letter to a gentleman of Baltimore from Henry Adair, esq. of Upton Castle, Templepatrick, in which he says a sow is "out of the other sow, by a thorough bred white Berkshire boar"—thus shewing that in England and Ireland, the Berkshires are not confined to one color—White or Black, or Black and White, *that is the question!*—So let the war rage between the faction of the white and the faction of the black, as between those of the white and red roses, and to those who would arrive at the most accurate conclusion as to their respective merits, we would recommend to *try both!* or, if not, let them get of the "*Belties*," or "Improved Ulsters," which are not spotted, but half black, half white—There were four sows and a boar of this breed, just then arrived, to T. B. Skinner, from Mr. Murdoch of Ireland, exhibited at the late Cattle Show and Fair at Ellicott's Mills—and we venture to say that no hogs were ever more admired. All who were there seemed to admit that beyond these, *hog's flesh could not well go!* The oldest sow sent in by Mr. Murdoch on his own account was bought by Mr. George Law at $110. The boar and three sows sent to T. B. Skinner were sent for exhibition and not for sale. They would have sold at a very high figure—Seven pair of their first produce were engaged on the spot at $25 the pair—at that price notice is hereby given, that others may be engaged, to be delivered in Baltimore, to the agent of the applicant, or on board of a steam-boat, with food and fixtures for transportation.

* It seems that Mr. Etches' white Berkshire boar took the first premium at the Liverpool agricultural show in Oct. 1839.

The Tobacco Trade.—The following remarks by the editors of the Baltimore American, accompany the notice for the re-assembling of the Tobacco Convention:—

"It is highly desirable that something be done efficiently during the approaching session of Congress on the subject of the Tobacco trade, so as to relieve that interest from the very onerous burdens which now oppress it. The meetings which have been held heretofore by the Planters have resulted in good, as they have been the means of calling attention to the existing restrictions, enormous and unjust as they are, which foreign nations have imposed upon American tobacco. By continuing the active exertions so auspiciously begun, we may hope that some effectual remedy will be devised which shall place the tobacco interest upon a favorable footing, and insure a fair market for the article. Mr. Jenifer's remarks at the last meeting of the Convention, may be regarded, we presume, as expressive of the general sense of the Planters as to the proper course to be pursued.

The political excitement which prevailed at the last session of Congress so as to exclude from consideration many subjects of real importance to the country, will be so far subdued, we hope, when the National Legislature assembles again, as to allow of a calm and dispassionate examination of the present condition of the tobacco trade. This being had, we cannot doubt that prompt measures will be taken to restore it to that basis of reciprocity which it is the policy of the country to establish in all the branches of its trade with foreign nations."

The Patriot publishes the call of Gov. Sprigg, and adds:

"As it is obviously important that such a body, when it does meet for consultation and deliberation, should exhibit a full representation of the tobacco planting interest, it may be hoped that planters, in all quarters of the country, will take timely order to secure on their part such representation, in the proposed Convention."

To Kill Devilsbit—Samuel D. Martin, Esq., in the Kentucky Farmer, gives the following mode of destroying Devilsbit:

"I have found no difficulty in killing it, if cut twice a year. The first cutting just as it begins to bloom, and if any should again put up, cut it when it is high enough to find. When cut at the usual time in August, the seeds are so much advanced that they mature by the sap that is in the stalk, and thus continue to supply a sufficiency of seed to raise a plentiful crop."

WORK FOR OCTOBER.

ON THE FARM.

This is truly a busy month with the farmer; and if he desires not to be behind his neighbor, he must bestir himself from the beginning to the end, for as time is onward in its course, he who procrastinates his work—leaving what should be done to-day, until to-morrow—will find it to his sorrow that he has pursued a course fatal to his hopes and withering to his prospects. *Do all things in a right time,* is an injunction that the farmer should always have upon his mind, and he should make it the business of his life to practice upon it, as he will find it a *rule* based on true wisdom and of priceless value.

The ground for both wheat and rye must be forthwith got ready.

Wheat.—The time when to sow wheat, is a matter of not so much clearness. Those gentlemen who contend that the deposite of the egg or nit is made upon the stalk of the young plant—and, indeed, we incline to that opinion ourself—maintain that by delaying the time of putting in the seed an avoidance of the mischief so much deplored may be effected. Some fix the period of sowing at from the *first* to the *tenth* of October,—while others with the same object in view, advance the opinion that the seed should not be sown before the *first* day of November.

If the ground on which wheat is to be sown be a cloverley, it should not be turned over without a portion of lime—say from 25 to 100 bushels—being spread on it—its benefits in pressing forward the decomposition of the vegetable matter, and thus converting it into vegetable nutriment, cannot be too highly appreciated; neither can its virtues in correcting any superabunance of acid in the soil, be too highly prized.

Rye.—This is a kind and generous grain, and though subject to disease, is content to grow on far inferior soils than those whereon its kindred wheat delight to revel. But though it be true that it will grow on light and gravelly soils, the notion is truly a mistaken one which goes to reject the use of manures in the preparation of the land. Well rotted stable or barn yard manure, or any good compost, where a decomposition of the vegetable material has taken place, would doubtless prove of infinite service in sustaining the plant while growing.

With respect to the quantity of seed of both the above grains, we would say that whoever sows seed of this year's growth, should assuredly use an increased quantity.

The corn must be secured and housed as soon as it is sufficiently hardened and dry, and the fodder be put away.

Timothy.—Those who have not sown their timothy should do so as speedily as possible, and by all means should not play the niggart with their seed; for he who sows with a miser's hand will reap a fruitful harvest of weeds. In putting down timothy meadows, we need hardly say that the ground should be clean, well ploughed, thoroughly harrowed and pulverized, nor is it necessary to state that a goodly portion of vegetable and calcareous manures should be applied. A timothy meadow, if it be expected to produce, must be well fed, and as it lasts seven years, it should have a liberal quantity at the onset of generous diet.

Potatoes.—Those which were sown early will in the course of the month be fit to gather, and should be carefully put away without exposure to the sun and rain.

Pumpkins.—Carefully gather and stow away all of this valuable vegetable you have made,—and here let us advise you,—feed none to your stock without cooking them.

Grubbing and Shrubbing.—If you have any fields that require either the one or the other of these operations, have them forthwith done; leave no ungirdled stump on your grounds, and you will save yourself a great deal of trouble next year.

IN THE GARDEN.

In this month, to secure seasonable supplies of early vegetables in the spring, preparations must be made. The first in usefulness perhaps, is

Cabbage—Young plants raised from seed sown about the 1st of August, and whether pricked out into a nursery bed or not, will now be of sufficient size, and require to be transferred to their final stations. Choose an open airy spot, let it have a good dressing of rich dung, well digged in; on this, dib in plants in rows 15 inches asunder, and 12 inches apart from each other. Insert them deep enough, that is, up to their lower leaves, and if the soil be very dry, give each plant a little water. The best early sorts of cabbage are the early Dwarf and early York, for this planting, not only for their earliness, but because of their dwarfish habit rendering them safer from severe frost. Besides these early sorts, two other kinds, the early Sugar-loaf and London Battersea, should be planted at the same time, at rather wider intervals, to succeed the preceding next June; and these again by a plantation put out in January or February from the reserve of plants remaining in the seed bed. Spring-sown seed beds furnish plants to be put out when fit to complete the annual circuit of supply. During their growth, the ground among them should be frequently stirred by the hoe; and as they rise should be earthed up to prevent the wind shaking them about.

Carrots, Garlic, Chives and Shallots should now be planted out. *Endive* plants of former sowings should now be transplanted into frames for winter use, and the full-grown plants should, on dry afternoons, be tied up or otherwise covered for blanching.

Cauliflower plants raised in August will now require to be put into winter quarters. A certain number of the strongest are placed under a rank of hand-glasses, where they are to remain to perfect their heads next May. Six plants may be put under each glass, that is, three to stand for good, and three to be transplanted to the open ground in spring. The ground for hand-glass cauliflowers should be very rich and deeply digged, the surface raked smooth, and the glasses placed by line 2½ feet from each other. The glasses are kept on during winter, but one side is raised on a brick-bat every fine morning, and shut down close at night. Plants are also preserved through winter by being planted on narrow beds on a south border, to be hooped over in frosty weather with a mat—a more common way is to keep them in a frame, and defended by lights when necessary.

Lettuce.—Your lettuce plants may be planted out. About six inches apart will be a good distance at first, to be thinned out as may be required.

Rhubarb.—Now is the time for sowing the seed of this most excellent and healthful vegetable.

Gooseberries, Currants and *Raspberries.*—Towards the latter end of this month, these should be pruned and planted out.

Strawberry Beds.—During any period of this month you may clear out your old strawberry beds from weeds, take out the runners and give your beds a good top dressing of well rotted manure.

The other business of the kitchen garden is raising potatoes, parsneps, beets, &c. for storing: earthing up all rowed plants, as celery, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, &c.; dressing asparagus beds; rough digging and trenching vacant ground; destroying insects and slugs; the latter being great enemies to young lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, and all such plants, at this season.

FRUIT TREES.

The principal attention required by fruit trees in this month is relieving them of their burdens according as they ripen. Fruit of all kinds should be carefully gathered, more especially those intended for keeping, such as apples and pears. These should be taken from the trees before they are dead ripe, as they keep longer, and become mature in a dry and warm fruit room. Grapes should be defended from wasps and flies by being bagged in coarse gauze. Some gardeners, at or before the beginning of this month, go over the wall trees and pinch off the points of all shoots which are likely to bear fruit in the following year; and this for the purpose of causing the fruit buds below to become more prominent and vigorous. Examine lately-budded trees, to see whether the ties require loosening, and make preparation for transplanting all sorts of fruit trees; for the sooner this is done, the better chance the trees will have to be established in their new places before the winter sets in. Vines should be pruned as soon as they cease growing, and the fruit all gathered. Bunches which hang till they are in danger from frost, may be cut and suspended singly to a line stretched across a dry airy room, where they will keep pretty good much longer than if exposed to the changes of weather in the open air.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The beds intended for bulbs and tubers in the flower garden must be got ready without delay; and such of these as are intended to flower early in the spring, either in the green-house, or in rooms of the dwelling-house, such as crocuses, tulips, hyacinths, &c., may be put into pots about the end of the month. Piped pinks and carnation layers, if not already removed into the bed or pots, may be done; but the sooner the better. Any green-house plants which may yet be out, should be housed lest frost assail. Dahlias are still in beauty if frost has kept off; and Chinese chrysantheums against walls, or on the open borders, should have care bestowed to protect the flowers by temporary coverings of some kind; and all those in pots must be always kept on nights in a place of security.

Continue to increase perennial flowering plants by dividing the roots, and plant out any seedlings or rooted cuttings, sown or struck in the course of the summer. All plants in pots, as auriculas, carnations, &c., must be well supplied with water, and have stations afforded them suitable to their condition and purpose of culture.

The New Species of Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3, 1840.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

SIR,—I think it proper to take the earliest occasion to notice the new species of wheat, a drawing of which has just been published in the American Farmer, and copied into the the American and Patriot, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Read. I do this for the double purpose of saving money and trouble to all concerned. This new species of wheat, is, without doubt, the Egyptian wheat, *Triticum compositum.* For a drawing and description of which, see Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants. The engraving in Loudon and that in the Farmer present the same characters precisely. Besides, I have often seen the Egyptian wheat, and the head of the new species which has been exhibited to me, is identical with the Egyptian. This kind of wheat was introduced into England in 1799, and from that time to the present has made frequent appearances in the United States. It has been called successively the *Egyptian, Syrian, Many spiked, Seven-headed, Reed, Wildgoose wheat,* &c. &c. The name "Wildgoose" was given to it from the fact that a few grains of it were found some years ago in the crop of a wildgoose that was killed on the shores of Lake Champlain. The name "Reed wheat" was given to it because of its stout stem resembling small reed, or cane. It was received by the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, in 1807, from General Armstrong, then our minister at Paris. Judge Peters took charge of a part of it, and grew it five or six years. It was at first very productive under his cultivation, a pint of seed sown in drills and hoed, producing one bushel and a peck of grain. But after the first three or four years, the Judge says it did not thrive sufficient to authorize extensive cultivation. At that time it was extensively distributed by the above named society. Judge Buel says he had seen extensive fields of it. In the Domestic Encyclopedia, published in 1821, it is stated that the Egyptian wheat does not yield as much flour as any of the other kinds, and that the flour is scarcely superior to that obtained from the finest barley. In March, 1838, it was selling in Albany, N. Y. at *five dollars per bushel.* It has several times been brought from Santa Fee, by travellers and traders. It appears to be cultivated in that country, probably owing to its better adaptation to the climate than other kinds. That the Osage Indians might have obtained it from Santa Fee, is no way improbable. How it found its way from Egypt to Santa Fee, I cannot pretend to guess, unless a wildgoose also carried it from the former to the latter country; which, on reflection is scarcely more improbable than the fact stated above, that one of these birds carried it to the shores of Lake Champlain. From all these facts it would appear that if the wheat in question had been adapted to our climate, or was susceptible of acclimation, and in other respects a good variety, it would have gone into general cultivation long before this time, as I take it for granted that an article that had been so extensively distributed and so thoroughly experimented upon, would have been retained and universally cultivated, if it had been found valuable. During the twenty years of my agricultural experience it has been presented to my notice at least twenty times.

Your obedient servant,

GIDEON B. SMITH.

New Description of Cotton.

The New Orleans Bulletin gives us the information of the discovery of a new species of cotton. It states that "a new species of cotton has been discovered by Mr. L. C. Hornsby, of Covington, La. He says the bush grows from 8 to 10 feet high, branching out in proportion, and producing from two to three thousand pounds to the acre. This cotton is of long staple, and very fine texture. Mr. Hornsby thinks it as fine as ordinary silk. He says one seed was found two years ago in a chest of tea, imported from China; he planted it, and saved the seed which was its production, planted them, and now offers a few for sale. If this cotton proves as good as represented, we can then count upon a new era in the cultivation of the great staple. We think at least some attention should be paid to it by our planters. They will see a specimen of the cotton and its seed, at the store of William Dinn, Esq., 17 Common-street."

The Bellaudeau Cabbage.

Amidst the political excitement which now prevails throughout the country, I cannot presume to claim much attention to horticultural subjects; but, like the Emperor Diocletian, I sometimes prefer the pleasures of the garden to the more engrossing and agitating questions of a political nature which now occupy the public mind, and though I cannot say, like him, that I should take more pleasure in planting and cultivating cabbages than in governing an empire, I am, nevertheless, highly gratified when I see a new vegetable introduced or an old one improved by cultivation. Such a one has been recently discovered and cultivated to some extent in France by a Mr. BELLAUDEAU. This vegetable, named after him the *Chau Bellaudeau,* is said to grow to an enormous size, and has been favorably reported on by a committee of *savans* in France. Its leaves yield in two years from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and one acre planted with this cabbage, 14 feet apart, will produce annually 49 tons of leaves, which are excellent food for cattle. A specimen of this cabbage may be seen growing on the western border of the Capitol square, between the southwestern and centre gates. It is the product of seed sown this spring, and now measures about 3½ feet high and five feet across the top. It contains numerous branches from the main stock, and when matured will, it is asserted, attain to the elevation of ten or twelve feet, and measure fifty feet in circumference at the top.

The cabbage is among the oldest vegetables used by man. The Greeks and Romans had an early knowledge of its usefulness. It was termed by the former *Raphanos* from the resemblance which its seed bore to the radish; by later writers the *Krambe* or *Koramble,* it being supposed to injure the sight, and by the latter *Brassica.* It was also called *Caulis,* from the goodness of its stocks, and hence the name of cole or colewort. Cabbage means the head or ball formed by the folding or turning in of the leaves close over each other, and from this circumstance arose the term cabbaging applied to tailors, who, while at work at the private houses of their employers, were often accused of cabbaging or *rolling up* pieces of cloth instead of the list and shreds which they claim as their due.*

The Greeks believed that the cabbage sprung from the sweat of Jupiter while laboring to explain two contradictory oracles. It was so highly esteemed by the ancients that two physicians wrote each a treatise on its properties, and it also claimed the consideration of Pythagoras and Cato, who also wrote upon it. The ancient Romans having expelled their physicians, resorted to the cabbage alone as their only medicine for every disease, for the space of six hundred years. It was eaten raw by the Greeks and Romans to prevent the effects of wine, to clear the brain, and remove intoxication. Olives have since been substituted. They believe, too, in the sympathy and antipathy of plants as well as animals. "The vine," says an ancient writer, "by a secret antipathy in nature, especially avoids the cabbage, if it has room to decline from it, but if it cannot shift away, it dies for very grief." So also thought Pliny. It was employed by the ancients in a great number of diseases with what they supposed to be a salutary and beneficial effect. At a later period the cabbage was said to cause troublesome dreams and to send

up black vapors to the brain. Galen condemned it, and Isaac says *animæ gravitatem facit*, it brings heaviness to the soul.

Every species of cabbage is now supposed to be hard of digestion and flatulent, and to possess but little nutrition. "They tend strongly," says Phillips, "to putrefaction, and run into this state sooner than almost any other vegetable." When putrified, their smell is likewise the most offensive, greatly resembling that of putrid animal substances. They are now out of use as a medicine—although so highly recommended by ancient writers; some of whom asserted that they had much nitre in their composition, which made them diuretic, and others that they were both astringent and laxative, and also prevented intoxication. The juice was said to be a laxative, and the substance an astringent; hence the proverb in Salerno: "Jus caulis solvit cujus substantia stringit." Columella thus sings in its praise:

"That herb which o'er the whole terrestrial globe
Doth flourish, and in great abundance yields
To low plebeian and the haughty king,
In winter, cabbage, and green sprouts in spring."

W.

*Phillip's Companion for the Kitchen Garden.

Nat. Int.

[A gentleman of this city has two of these cabbage in his garden, which the curious in such matters would be privileged to examine; the seed were obtained from on board the French steam corvette which visited our port some 15 or 18 months ago.]

From Buel's Farmers' Companion.

THE CATTLE YARD.

This should be located on the south side of and adjoining the barn. Sheds, substantial walls, or closed board fences, should be erected at least on the east and west sides, to shelter the cattle from cold winds and storms—the size and the divisions to feed. Excavate the centre, or some other part of the yard, placing the earth removed upon the borders, which may be ten to fourteen feet broad or upon the lower sides where there is a descent, so that the liquids will all run to the centre, and the borders, which should be left gently inclining, will remain dry and firm, for feeding the cattle upon. The centre may be from two to five feet lower than the borders. The labor may be done principally with the plough and scraper, and smoothed off with the shovel and hoe. We were employed two days and a half, with two hands and a team in giving a cattle yard the desired shape.—When the soil of the yard is not sufficiently compact to hold water, or is not likely to become so by the tread of the cattle, or the pudding effects of the manure, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down, and well covered with gravel. This is seldom however necessary. Our yards are upon a sand loam, and yet the liquids never sink into the earth.

When the yard is prepared, the first thing done should be to overlay the whole bottom with six to twelve inches of peat or swamp earth, where it is at command;—and where it is not, with earth from ditches, the road side, or other rich deposits.—It is then fit for the reception of the cattle, and of straw, coarse hay, cornstalks, and other litter of the farm; and subsequently, as they may be gathered, the weeds, potato and pumpkin vines, and other vegetable matters. These materials will absorb or take up the urine and other liquids, and becoming incorporated with the dung, double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure. During the continuance of frost, the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the weather is soft, the borders afford space for feeding the cattle, and for a dry passage to the barn. In this way the urine is saved, and the waste incident to rains, &c. prevented. The barns and sheds which adjoin the yards, should be provided with eve gutters, which should discharge outside of the yard, so that the water from the roofs may pass off.

As a further precaution against waste by rains, a cistern or tank may be sunk near the yard, into which an under drain may be made to conduct the liquids, when they are likely to accumulate to excess.—These liquids may be pumped into casks upon carts, and employed to great advantage upon grass or arable crops. The Flemings call these liquids the *cooked* food of their crops.

To guard against the wasting influence of the sun in summer, a roughly constructed covering, supported by posts, may be erected over the central depot. This is seldom necessary under our mode of management, which requires a thorough cleaning of the yard every spring, for the corn, potato and other root crops.

The cattle should be kept constantly yarded in winter, except when let out to water, not only because, if suffered to run at large, they poach and injure the fields and meadows, but because they waste their dung; and the yard should be frequently replenished with fresh litter. Upon this plan, from ten to twelve loads of manure may readily be obtained, every spring, from each animal wintered in the yard.—If the manure from horse stables, and from stalled neat cattle be added, the quantity is improved. Whenever the yard is thoroughly cleaned for spring crops, it ought to be again bedded with fresh earth, and well littered.

The Stables, whether occupied by horses or cattle, may be made to contribute much to the value of the yard dung, by their urine, which may be conducted into the yard by paved or other conduits, leading from the stables to the yard. In these too, litter may be so profitably employed to increase the dung, and to promote the health and comfort of the animal, as in the yard or open sheds. The dung from the horse stables, suffered to lie in a mass, is apt to heat and become *fire fanged*, as it is termed, which very much impairs its quality. Where there are cellars under stables the dung is thrown down into them, and is there protected from the wasting influence of the weather; but even here it is liable to suffer unless hogs are permitted to root among it, or unless the cellar is frequently cleaned out. An approved practice is, to scatter the dung from the stables over the cattle-yard, which thus retards fermentation, prevents waste, and produces a homogeneous mass of excellent manure.

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE METHOD ON GROWING APPLE AND PEAR TREES BY GRAFTING UPON THE ROOTS.

Among the most valuable hints which have recently come under my notice, I consider none of more importance than those advanced by your correspondent, Mr. Teschemacher, and so ably responded to by yourself, on a free communication among gardeners. Gardeners, of all other classes of men, ought to be the last to aim at concealment, in any improvement which they may effect. Mystery is a word which ought to be banished from the gardener's vocabulary. Horticulture embraces a range so wide, and minutiæ so intricate, that, without a free communication among its practitioners and amateurs, the most accurate observer and persevering gardener could, from his own experience, attain but a faint knowledge of a business whose branches are so multifarious, and where the routine of operations embrace so wide a field. Under this impression, I beg leave to communicate, through the medium of your valuable pages, a system of growing fruit trees, which, although not possessing novelty, is certainly not so extensively known as its merits deserve.

Grafting on the roots of apple and pear trees has long been partially practised; but I question if there are many nurserymen who have carried this to any great extent. I have had various opportunities of testing the practice, and I am perfectly satisfied of its efficacy. The stocks for performing the operation in a proper manner, ought to be only a year old. If they have been grown in a deep free soil, (which, for this method, is absolutely necessary,) they will have roots from six inches to a foot in length, of a fusiform shape, and of a sufficient thickness to receive a scion. In the fall they are taken up and laid in by the heels, in a cellar or other convenient place, until required. A quantity of scions are selected at the same time, which must be carefully assorted and properly tallied: these may likewise be placed in a cellar in sand, or, failing a good cellar, dig a pit about six feet deep, in dry situation, place the scions in an upright position, covering them nearly to the top with light soil or sand; place boards over the surface of the pit, leaving a vacuum of three or four feet between the scions and the boards, over which a sufficient quantity of soil is to be put; then cover the whole with rank litter, or such other substances as will prevent the frost from penetrating through the soil; this will also ensure an easy access to the scions when required.

In the month of February, if there is much grafting to be performed, operations may be commenced. The woody part of the stock is cut entirely away, and the root only used, which must be cut into lengths of three or four inches, one root yielding frequently three or four stocks. Grafting is performed in the usual manner, and when the operation is finished, they are placed in shallow boxes, over a layer of rich, light soil, burying the whole grafted part under ground; they are put in rows across the box, as thick as they can be placed beside each other; after the first row is properly placed, put about two inches of soil as a separation between it and the succeeding row, and so on until the box is filled. Several sorts may be placed in the same box, only let each sort be perfectly distinct, and regularly named. When the box is filled, it must be placed in a shaded part of the green-house,* not exposed too much to the sun's rays,—on the back shelves, or under the stages will answer very well for some time, say until the middle of April, when they must be gradually inured to the light and air, until finally planted in the usual manner in the open ground, in the month of May. A perfect union will have taken place, and shoots of those grafted in February will have elongated from three and four or six inches.

The benefits derived from this system must be perfectly obvious. The grafting is performed at a season when little else can be done; the trees are much handsomer than those grafted in the usual manner, and the time occupied in planting out is very trifling, being planted with a common dibble; a good hand will plant several thousand a day. I have known a nurseryman in this State graft above one hundred thousand apple trees in a season, and in two years they were handsome saleable trees.

Yours, very respecfully,

June 21, 1840. ALEXANDER GORDON.

*A common frame will answer where there is no green-house, only it will be necessary to shade with mats during the heat of the day, and also to cover them during cold nights.

IRRIGATION.

Upon the borders of Sherwood Forest, (England,) are water meadows of which he was speaking; a little river ran through the forest in this part, at the bottom of the valley, with sides moderately sloping, and of considerable extent, between the river at the bottom, and the common level of the surrounding country above. This little river, before reaching the place, ran through a small town, and gathered, doubtless, some refuse matter in its course. From this river the water was taken, at the upper end of the valley, conducted along the edge or bank, in a canal or carrier, and from thence at proper times, it was suffered to flow out very gently, spreading over and irrigating the whole surface, trickling and shining when he saw it (November) amongst the light green of the new-springing grass, and collected below into another channel, from which it was again let out to flow, in like manner over land lying still further down towards the bottom of the valley. Ten years ago, this land, for production, was worth little or nothing; he was told that some of it had been let for no more than twenty-five cents per acre; it has never been manured, and is yet now most extensively productive. It is not flooded, the water does not stand upon it, merely flows gently over it, and is applied several times in a year to each part—In March, May, July, and October. In November, when he saw it, the farmers were taking off the third crop of hay cut this season, and that crop was certainly not less than two tons to the acre. This last crop is generally used as green food for cattle; when he spoke of tons, he meant tons of dried hay. After this crop was off, sheep were to be put upon it, to have lambs at Christmas, so as to come into market in March, when they command a high price: and upon taking off the sheep in March, the land would be watered, the process lasting from two to eight or ten days, according to circumstances, and repeated after taking off every successive crop. Now, although this water has, no doubt, considerable sediment in it, yet the general fact shows how important water is to the growth of plants, and how far, even, it may supply the place of other sources of sustenance.—*Webster's Speech.*

TOMATO JELLY.—We have been shown a specimen of Tomato Jelly, prepared in the family of Dr. B. Page, of this town, which was very palatable and nice.

The Dr. thinks the medical properties of the tomato is such as strongly to recommend their culture. In all the pulmonary diseases they are excellent—good for a cough and soothing to the lungs.

The process of making them into jelly is simple and easy. When the tomatoes are ripe stew them thoroughly in a brass kettle. Their own juice is sufficient for this purpose. When well stewed, strain them through a coarse cloth, add an equal part of sugar, and then boil gently for a few hours, when it will be fit for the jars, to keep and use as is found convenient or necessary.

On the Culture of the Sweet Potato.

Mobile, May 22d, 1840.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir—I am an earnest seeker after agricultural knowledge, and reading over the different numbers of your paper makes me feel a spirit of emulation that almost reaches enthusiasm. Discovering that you solicit every one to contribute in aiding all practical improvements derived from experience, I have presumed for the first time in my noviciate at farming, to attempt a description of the best mode of cultivating the sweet potato, so well suited to be the best and most profitable product, from the reason of the little labour requisite to ensure a good crop on any description of land in the Middle States, particularly from Louisiana to the Carolinas, and would farther state that I have been engaged in raising vegetables for our city market since 1830, and have but recently discovered that husbandry properly pursued is the only true source of happiness to any people, insuring to all who will be diligent a more certain competence than even the mechanic arts, leaving out of view those who are subject to spasmodic affections, from inflated currency. My experience then assures me that the most convenient and profitable mode of culture, is to plant in ridges, four feet apart, on ground only once ploughed, as the distance is the guide for the size of the ridge, letting the slips, as the planting potato is called, be cut very small, say one inch only in length, where the potato is small; and where large round, divided or split in two or four pieces, which will prevent the large pieces from growing to what are called mothers, which, in other words, is only an increased size of the potato planted assuming a globular form instead of its striking out roots, each of which will make an oblong potato. The number of small pieces when prepared should be four, dropped one foot apart, and covered three to four inches deep; that done, it only becomes necessary to scrape off the grass from the surface of the ridges, and between the potatoes, observing to give them a stirring at the same time; and as soon as completed, plough them deep into the ridges, so as only to leave them secure in their places from injury to the sun's exposure, and at a week's interval, or sooner, let the hoes draw up all the dirt as well under them as possible, and your crop is made, for the vines will soon shade the whole ground, superceding the necessity of any more labor.—Another decided advantage of a crop of sweet potatoes, results from the proof that, in addition to the potatoes, it will produce as many water-melons, or musk, or pumpkins, as if they were planted by themselves, and do not injure the potatoes that I could ever discover. Above all is the nutritious aliment which it yields, exceeding the Irish potato two-fold when fed from the root; but when dried as I do the vines in digging to the sun 48 hours even on the ground, turned over next day, and when housed, by shaking all dirt or grit falls off; and I assure you that my horses leave hay, or clover, or corn blades, to eat the potato vines. In curing the vines, as in every thing else, the farmer must exercise his judgment according to the intensity of the sun: with me two days are sufficient.—You will have to decipher this scrawl, and if you make any use of it, revise, correct and punctuate, as I know it is too crude to be seen. I can give nothing but the substance or matter—You must embellish in giving form and language. I would not write, but I know you have too much good sense to criticise, from having read the sensible remarks in your editorials ever since your last control of the American Farmer. By the time you receive this it will be too late to act on my suggestions in planting from last year's slips, but not too late, even in your State, up to the last of June, to make good sized potatoes from the vines, and if you can prevail on any of your acquaintance, who may have some now growing, to try the experiment, the result will please. From the vine the Spanish will not grow well. All other kinds may be cut so as to admit of doubling at least four if not six times, one foot long, and that introduced into an aperture or hole made either with an iron crow-bar or heavy dibble, that will impress from the flattened surface of the ridge, one foot or more deep, and when put in by hand, observe that the running end is left out, and none of the ends project but one to two inches out; the dirt well compressed at the surface, and the yield will in your climate be incredible. It is only necessary as in the former, to have them hoed clean off, as soon as the grass appears, and then plough down the ridge, and make it up to them again. If the vine when doubled four or six times, should not be over six inches in length, it will answer; but the longer, the better yield, and more certainty of living, for which my mode is particularly remarkable, entirely obviating the necessity of watering, if the vines are set out when the ground is thoroughly wet. Another advantage of this root is the ease with which it is kept; which is only to have them put under the ground deeper than the frost will penetrate, and make trenches between them lower than the potatoes, so that they are drained. They are not injured by the rains penetrating them, as all they require to keep them fresh, and not even to sprout under ground, if kept there until June, is to have the water drained off, and so deep as not to be affected bo cold or frost. In my opinion it exceeds all other roots, because it is so certain: no worms or bug injure it at any stage of its growth, whereas beet and turnip are liable to both. *L. B. V.*

P. S. I assure you you cannot expatiate too lengthily on the advantages of the culture of the sweet potato, for if farmers would but try it, I am satisfied it would supercede many root crops, to the enriching of the grower, to be used to fatten cattle for the shambles, cows for the dairy, horses for the plough, by having them washed, intermixing a little salt; and in fattening hogs, they are next in nutriment to corn.

The above should have appeared long since, but was mislaid by some means—it is worth the consideration of those who have not already given attention to the culture of this root.

Ice Houses on the Ground.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir—In your paper of the 12th, you ask for information relative to the construction of ice houses above ground. The information below is not from actual experience, but from actual observation. In New Orleans and Mobile, they are all above ground—in the former place, from the same cause, to a greater extent, than what you complain of. Their having succeeded so well there, is the cause of their being used in the latter place, where, in 1838, there were two—one built for the purpose, a common frame building, the other an old brick warehouse. I have examined both, being desirous to know how ice houses could be fitted above ground to keep ice from rapid evaporation. I found there was an inner partition made of boards, space, I think, four feet; this divided into two parts, the one next the outside filled with rice chaff, the other with charcoal; nothing on the floor but straw and chaff. On the garret floor there were several scuttles, or trap-doors. The ice was hoisted up through them, and then taken down a pair of steps fixed on the outside the building.

The keeper also slept in the garret part. He informed me the evaporation was very small, much less than he could have expected. Even in that warm climate, I do not think it necessary to have them earthed outside; but a shade of trees I think would be of service.

Perhaps in this climate, a space of two feet, filled with chaff and charcoal, would be sufficient. I think wheat and oat chaff would be a sufficient substitute for rice.

Respectfully, D. Griffith.

Since the preceding very obliging communication was received, we have conversed with R. Peters, Esq., of Philadelphia, to whom the subject is practically and philosophically familiar. He satisfied us that in all situations it is better to build above ground, with a view to more perfect preservation. When the house is built below the surface, the earth is of a temperature and consistence to make it a conductor, instead of a *non*-conductor of heat. The great, if not the sole object, in a word, is to get your ice enclosed in a space which is surrounded by the most perfect *non-conductor of heat!* and that is most easy and practicable, by building one house within another, not permitting them to touch at any point, leaving between the two a space of say 15 or 18 inches, to be filled in compactly as the houses progress from the bottom, with charcoal or tan. We intend to have a foundation or floor of sand, rising say 12 or 18 inches above the ground, on the outside of the building, and on the sand place a covering of tan bark. The melting of the ice may be expected to be absorbed by the sand, any surplus passing off, under the sills. The house we think will be best covered with a very thick covering of fodder or marsh grass that will turn the rain—being ventilated at each end—Who sees any objection to this plan? As for shade we shall choose to build in a situation exposed to the sun, where evaporation will be most active, and moisture least liable to accumulate.

Later Foreign News, received by the Caledonia at Boston (see another page) shows an improvemenent in the Cotton market since the advices per the Great Western. European affairs seem more pacific.

Destruction of Barns by Lightning.—Every summer, as soon as the grain is gathered into the barns, we frequently hear of the destruction thereof by lightning; and it has occurred to us as very strange, that farmers do not more generally adopt the means which science has afforded, to secure themselves from loss, or embrace the opportunity which is at their command, by effecting an insurance on the fruits of their labor, which they can do at most of the Insurance Offices in our cities.

The following extract, from a very late English paper, is deserving of publication throughout our country.

Preventive of Corn and Hay Stacks from Lightning.—A simple preventive from injury by lightning to corn and hay stacks is that of merely putting a broken-glass bottle as a cap on the point where the thatch terminates, in place of a spur or spiral pinnacle of reed that is mostly placed at their summit, both of which are, with the exception of iron, the conductors of the electric fluid, and are generally the cause of the accidents which occur from the lightning; whereas glass is a non-conductor, and repels the flash instead of conducting it.

The Albany Cultivator makes the following remarks on the subject, which we adopt as our own views:

No sooner is the harvest gathered, and the farmers' barns well stored with hay and grain, than the newspapers are constantly bringing us accounts of their destruction by lightning. Every year the loss sustained by the burning of barns by lightning, is far greater than that of dwelling houses, and more lives, we believe, are annually lost in them; yet, while houses are protected by conductors, or insured against fire, barns are left to take care of themselves. In a single storm that passed over the Delaware river near Trenton, a few weeks since, three barns were struck and destroyed; 14 cows were lost in one, and the whole loss was several thousand dollars. None were protected, and on one only was there a trifling insurance. The reason why barns at such a season of the year are so frequently struck, is owing to the column of heated vapor that rises from the partially fermenting mass within, which vapor is one of the best conductors for the electric matter of the cloud. After this vapor ceases to rise, barns are in no more danger than other buildings of equal elevation; and the necessity of protection, or insurance, arises from the fact that the greatest danger is at the precise time when the greatest value is accumulated in them. Common prudence demands that protection by rods should be given, or insurance against such casualties effected.

Mice—A correspondent, who seems in the utmost distress from the mad pranks of these vermin, thus addresses us from "Oak Plains:"

"We find ourselves here, Mr. Editor, in great danger of a similar fate with the famous German bishop, who was driven from province to province, and finally devoured in a tower on the Rhine by the mice. We have tried traps in a great variety, cats of all kinds and colors, and yet the enemy increases—With the night his innumerable legions issue forth to perform their evolutions, and what with their squealing, squeaking, fighting, and scampering, we seldom "draw the sweet infant breath of gentle sleep."

What is to be done, Mr. Editor—how are we to defend ourselves without having recourse to arsenic?"

The case of our correspondent is indeed a pitiable one, and we are willing to give him the benefit of our experience. When in the post office, some years ago, we had the same evil to contend with, and we conquered our tormentors and made them beat a retreat, by the following described means, (but as will be seen, not without the use of some arsenic,) which was duly recorded at the time in the American Farmer, from which we now re-publish it:

To kill or drive away Mice and Rats.—Take a common dry salted herring, and have it finely picked free from bones; to a herring thus finely picked intermix intimately, as much rats-bane as will lay on the point of

a small case knife, and spread this mixture in places resorted to by mice and rats, and out of the way of young or *grown* children, (of which latter there are many.) The day after this was done in the Post Office, there was several mice seen moving about the rooms in a heedless disordered state, and in three days not one was to be seen, nor has one been seen since, say for two or three months; although, in the editor's own rooms, they have been tempted by the presence of various kinds of corn, grain, seed, &c. &c.

The following plan is recommended by an English farmer to preserve grain from the ravages of these pests:

ANTIDOTE AGAINST MICE.—Mr. M'Donald, of Scalps, in the Hebrides, having some time ago suffered considerably by mice, put at the bottom, near the centre, and top of each of his stacks of grain, as they were raised, three or four stalks of wild mint with the leaves on, gathered near a brook in a neighboring field, and never after had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese, and articles kept in store, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the articles to be preserved.

And Loudon, in his Magazine, gives the following remedy for their destruction:

CHEAP METHOD OF CATCHING MICE.—Sink bell glasses level with the earth; fill them half full of water; put a little oat-meal over the water in the glass, and a little over the earth about the outside of the glass, "to decoy them to a watery grave." Cover the glasses with straw during winter, to keep the water from freezing.

If our correspondent on trying our remedy is not relieved from his unpleasant predicament, by dropping us a hint to that effect, we will try our hand again in his behalf.

ARTIFICIAL PREPARATION OF SUGAR.

1. Sugar similar to that of grapes, may be prepared by boiling one part of the starch of potatoes or flour, with from one-hundredth to one-tenth of sulphuric acid, and four parts of water, for thirty-six or forty hours, care being taken to renew the water as it evaporates. At a higher pressure and temperature the change may be effected more rapidly with a smaller quantity of acid. The excess of acid is then to be saturated with lime, the sulphate of lime separated, and the liquid concentrated by sufficient evaporation. 2. The starch of flour soon loses its gelatinous consistence, when moistened with an extract of sprouted barley; it is transformed into a liquid, and if the barley is in sufficient quantity, it is changed in the course of a few hours into sugar of grapes, provided the temperature be maintained at 158 to 167 degrees. Six parts of barley which has germinated, produce twenty-five parts of sugar of grapes. 3. Grape sugar may also be prepared from wood-sawings; it may also be procured by taking twelve parts of linen rags, or paper cut into small pieces, mixing them intimately and gradually with seventeen parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, or with five parts of sulphuric acid, and one part of water; the temperature must be kept moderate. After twenty-four hours the mass is to be dissolved in a quantity of water, and boiled for ten hours; it is then to be neutralized with chalk, filtered and evaporated to the consistence of syrup and crystallized. Chemists have not yet been able to obtain sugar prepared by these artificial methods in regular crystals like cane sugar, although there is little doubt that these two species differ from each other merely in the quantity of water with which they are combined.

MODE OF HARVESTING BUCKWHEAT.

Mr. E. Freeman, of Framingham, has raised a beautiful field of buckwheat on some of his lightest, poorest land. In April he sowed this land with a bushel of rye to the acre, and in the last of June he buried all this rye with his plough, using a foot in the beam, and a cross bar at the bottom of the foot to lay the rye straw flat, so that it might be buried in the furrow. He sowed buckwheat, one bushel to the acre, and it was his intention to plough in the buckwheat straw in August as he had done the rye, but when he saw what a harvest of buckwheat he might have, he hesitated about turning it into manure. On seeing it, our advice was to save the grain, and keep the same field for buckwheat for next summer, as the land is not suitable for large crops of grass, being too light and porous to hold either moisture or manure.

Mr. F. concluded to take that course, and he began to harvest his wheat by mowing it with a common scythe. Afterwards he engaged a man to cut it with a grain cradle—it was thus laid in gavels like rye or oats—without suffering it to lie long in the gavel, he raked it into heaps of the size of common bundles, and then—*without binding*—he set these bundles on end to let the tops dry, and the beards of the grain held the whole bundle together sufficiently strong to keep the grain from the ground.

It was Mr. Freeman's calculation to let these bundles stand two or three days, then cart them and thresh out the grain immediately, before it should gather any moisture from the straw. And we are inclined to think this is the best mode of harvesting this valuable grain. If we mow it with a common scythe, we must rake over the whole ground, and the grain shells out so easily, we lose some every time we stir it—these bundles stand up so well they need not be moved or stirred until they are dry enough to be carted, and they need not be moved but once. No binding or unbinding is necessary, and the expense of harvesting is not half so great as the harvesting of common wheat. Mr. Freeman will probably have thirty bushels of buckwheat to the acre.—*Boston Cultiva.*

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

SALT AND LIME.

Now I am an humble farmer, but this much I have tried as an experiment, though I have not exactly completed it, because I have not thrashed out the corn. I sowed two acres and a half of wheat, and to the first half acre I put an application of salt, to the next half acre salt and lime, and to the next lime alone. This was on heavy land, and where I put the salt and the salt and lime, I am thoroughly convinced I had two coomb an acre more. To the day the land was ploughed up, you could see to an inch where the salt and the salt and lime went, and there was one hoeing less required on that part than on the other. I have been particularly careful in separating the crops of the different half acres, and after a time I will give you the result: I think I shall have a good report to make of the salt and lime. I think salt and lime best. On the light frothy land, I think there would be a great increase from a mixture of salt and lime. Mr. C. Johnson refers you to several gentlemen as giving testimony to the beneficial results—amongst others to Sir Thomas Ackland, who is a great experimental farmer, and to come nearer home, to Mr. Chaltis, of Panfield, who, I believe, is since dead, and his certificate was, that he grew upwards of six bushels an acre more, and the wheat was worth one pound a load more.—*Mr. Elwes, South Suffolk Association.*

The next subject was partly taken up by the chairman; I mean a mixture of salt and lime. This is an easy application: it is only for the farmer to buy 100 bushels of lime, and put 50 bushels of salt in a clamp dug as if for potatoes or mangel wurtzel; lay it altogether, and mix it up with water till it comes to the consistency of mortar; cover it up close, and let it lay three months, and then apply it to the field either by sowing or spreading it; 30 bushels an acre is the outside on land for barley, or wheat, or grass; and when the grass is subject to moss it will be very beneficial. Where lime is applied to pasture, there you are sure to see what is called Dutch clover, and you will always find it to be so.—*Mr. Mapletoft.*

PREVENTIVES OF SMUT.

We take the following from the British Farmer's Magazine, into which it is copied from Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger:

Having observed in a contemporary paper, instructions for dressing seed wheat, in which lime is recommended to be mixed with the blue vitriol, I am induced to beg the favor of your inserting the following observations I have been an advocate, and as far as my limited sphere has allowed, an establisher of the vitriol dressing for wheat for several years; but, at the same time, I have most strenuously insisted upon the injurious effects of using lime with it, as at variance with the laws of chemical science. For instance, sulphate of copper, commonly called blue vitriol, is a chemical combination of copper with sulphuric acid: this acid has a greater affinity for lime than copper; consequently in the plan referred to, the acid passes from the copper to the lime, and forms sulphate of lime, which resembles in appearance and utility what is known by the name of plaster of Paris; and thus, just in proportion to the quality of lime used, the vitriol is deprived of its preventive quality, and you get as a substitute a perfectly useless substance.—My directions are as follows: dissolve one pound of vitriol in a kettle of boiling water, then add as much cold water as will make three pails full of liquor, steep the wheat in the liquor about 20 minutes, turning and skimming it well; strain it off in a skep over another tub, and in 12 hours it is fit for use. The wheat, when thus dressed, will keep sound for many weeks, and the liquor which remains is equally efficacious for fresh wheat. The above plan, as far as my observations have extended, has never failed to secure a sound crop, and by adding double the above quantity of vitriol, the most bladdered wheat has been used with equal success. I feel confident, if the above directions be strictly adhered to, the use of the vitriol will be highly approved by every agriculturist in the kingdom. JAS. B. CUTTING.

PLANTING CHESNUTS—FLOWERS FOR BEES.

"Wm. Prine asks to be informed of the best time and manner of planting chesnut for fencing timber. Also what kinds of shrubs and flowers it will be proper to cultivate for bees."

Michaux in his North American Sylva, vol. iii. gives the following directions for the culture of the chesnut:

"After the ground has been carefully loosened with the plow and harrow, lines are drawn six feet apart, in which holes about a foot in depth and diameter, are formed at the distances of four feet. A chesnut is placed in each corner of the hole, and covered with about three inches of earth. As the soil has been thoroughly subdued, the nuts will spring and strike root with facility. Early in the second year, three of the young plants are removed from each hole, and only the most thriving is left. The third or fourth year, when the branches begin to interfere with each other, every second tree is suppressed. To ensure its success, the plantation should be begun in March or April, with nuts that have been kept in cellar during the winter, in sand or vegetable mould, and that have already began to germinate."

Mr. Hopkins of Cayuga county, made some experiments in planting chesnuts. In his first attempt, he kept the nuts till the setting of winter, or December, when he planted them four feet apart every way, and not one of them grew. The next year he procured a quantity of nuts as soon as gathered, planted them immediately, and covered them superficially with leaves and light earth, at the same distance as before. Most of them came up and grew well. There can be no doubt, where the ground is so situated as to be free from the attacks of squirrels, mice, &c. that immediate planting after the nuts are gathered is the best mode, otherwise the plan of Michaux may be preferred. The best soil is a clay loam.

As to flowers and shrubs for bees, we know of none, the cultivation of which for this purpose alone would be an object. Few of the cultivated flowers are frequented by bees, and neither such flowers or shrubs could be cultivated to an extent sufficient to produce much effect on the apiary. Farmers sometimes find a profit in growing buckwheat for both seeds and honey; but such honey is not of the finest quality. White clover is the best plant for the bee, and the farmer whose fields are covered with this rich herbage will want nothing better for his bees or his cows.

LUCERNE.

This grass delights in a deep sandy loam. The land should be thoroughly cleaned of all weeds, or the seed should be sown in drills, so that the plants may be hoed until the weeds are subdued. Mr. S. Howard states in the Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette, that he sowed a small quantity of seed in drills, the last week in May, on the "river bottom." The last of July it had reached eighteen inches in height, when it was cut and fed green to hogs and milch cows, who both ate it voraciously. In four weeks it had again grown to the same height, when it was cut the second time: on the first of November it was again cut, the crop being heavier than either of the preceding. A piece of very flourishing red clover adjoining, on precisely similar soil, did not yield near half as much as the lucerne. Mr H. has no doubt but it may be cut, after the first year, five times in a season, and that it will yield a ton and a half per acre of hay at each cutting. The culture of lucerne has formed a distinguishing feature in the agriculture of France, where it has been in use for more than 200 years. The crop is there estimated at from five to seven tons to the English acre.—*Albany Cult.*

The Tallahassee Star of the 23d ult. states that the Cotton crop in Middle Florida will not be half an average.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

Making Butter.

[In reply to some enquiry relative to this subject, the editor of the Boston Cultivator thus discourseth :]

If we undertake to tell our correspondent which is the best mode of making butter, we may have our ears boxed the very next time we venture into a dairy room—for we find that good butter makers have different methods—each has the very best mode of making, and why should any one listen to the experience of others? Still our own opinion is, there is but one best mode of making the very best butter, the proof of which is in the eating—we do not mean that it shall be proved as soon as it comes from the churn, but after it has been made a year.

All dairy women know that the milk dishes must be kept clean and sweet—that the milk must be good—and that it must not be allowed to stand unreasonably long before the cream is taken off with the skimmer—nor should the cream stand too long before churning. In large dairies it is a common practice to churn the gathered cream not less than three times in a week, but if the cream is kept in a cool place it may be allowed to stand half a week without injury at any season of the year, provided it is daily stirred in a thorough manner so as to mingle well together all parts of it.

When the cream is put into the churn it must be of proper temperature, or it will not make the best of butter—if it be too warm the butter will be soft and less in quantity than it should be—if it be too cold it is not easily converted to butter.—Dairy women are not much in the practice of using a thermometer in these cases, though we think it would be an excellent practice, and "new beginners" may find one indispensable. Probably the heat indicated by Fahrenheit's thermometer may be between 60° and 70° without injury, but the only way to determine this with complete accuracy is to make several trials. At the commencement of churning the cream should never be agitated violently, for in such case it will be set to foaming and the formation of butter will be retarded. Let it be gently agitated for some time, and there will be no risk in a thorough shake towards the close. When the cream is good and has been properly kept, it is often converted to butter in fifteen minutes; and yet we see people churning for hours on one mess of cream! There is no doubt but that the cream from some cows is much more easily converted than from others, but the principal reason for the difference in the length of time required is a lack of attention to the preparation of the cream so as to give it the proper warmth.

When the cream has become butter it is well to keep up the agitation for five minutes, in order to gather the butter, or rather to separate it completely from the buttermilk. When this is done the buttermilk should be turned off and cold water should be substituted for it in the churn, then the water and the butter may be agitated again for several minutes—let this water be then turned off and a new supply be put in and agitated as before; in this way all the buttermilk may be separated from the butter, and if any liquid is left in the little crevices it will be principally water instead of buttermilk. The butter must then be taken from the churn by means of a little wooden shovel, with which it should be overhauled, or "worked over," as the women say, and partially salted. On the next day it should be overhauled again to let out all the extra moisture or water, when it will be fit to be put into the firkin.

The salt used should not exceed one ounce for a pound of butter. And if all the buttermilk has been churned out or worked out, the butter will keep sweet for a year or two in case it is well packed.—It should be stowed close in the firkin so that no air can gain admittance. The firkin should be water tight and brine tight. Some turn brine over the top to exclude the air, and when the firkins are to remain in the dairy this is a good mode, but the air should always be excluded as much as possible.

The greatest difficulty which we find in preparing butter to be kept for a long while, is *in wholly separating the buttermilk* from the butter. If that is all worked out in season we are not in much danger of losing our butter or of having it turned frowy—but people seldom separate all this buttermilk, and those who sell their butter fresh prefer to let a quantity of liquid remain with the butter in order to balance better on the scale. When we are not sure that we have separated all the liquid from the butter, we can, by using salt that has been perfectly dried by the fire or in the sun absorb a portion of the moisture remaining in it and thus run less risk of injury from such particles which are apt to adhere to the butter. When butter is to be kept for several months we choose to mix a little pulverized saltpetre and some loaf sugar with the salt. One teaspoonful of saltpetre and two of sugar will be enough for a dozen pounds—these articles also aid us in absorbing the extra moisture of the butter.

But all will not agree with us as to washing new made butter in cold water, and probably a majority of the dairy maids will decide at once that we ruin our butter by washing it—that we wash away much of the natural sweetness of the butter—they therefore attempt to work out that foul matter by hand, but they seldom succeed—and though their butter will taste as sweet as any when it is first made, *it will not remain sweet.* We do not mean that it is impossible to work out all this matter by hand—we mean to say females seldom do it, and this is the principal cause of the great quantity of frowy butter that is found in our markets.

We could never perceive any philosophical reason why water should wash away any of the richness of butter. Nothing will make it unite with any oily or buttery matter—and we should as soon fear that water put into our tallow kettle would injure the candles as that it would wash away the goodness of the butter. If our theory be correct that water cannot be made to mingle with butter the burthen of proof that water will wash away the goodness lies on the other side. For our part we can say we have eat as good butter at a year old made and kept in the way which we recommend as we have ever found; and we are satisfied that ours is much the easiest mode of separating the butter from the buttermilk.

We cannot account for the strong prejudice which exists against suffering new made butter to come in contact with water, but we can assure our friends that the Scotch and the Dutch who have long been noted for their excellent butter, never fail to cleanse out all the buttermilk by the application of cold water in the churn: and their butter has been kept for years without the least taint.—*Bos. Cultivator.*

Observations on the ill health of American Women.—The Southern Literary Messenger for February, contains an article as above entitled, by Harvey Lindsly, M. D., of Washington, D. C., which is an excellent one. The subject which this writer so ably treats, is of vast consequence to our country women. We make the following extract:—

"The remark has often been made by Europeans, who have visited this country—and the melancholy truth has been confirmed by Americans who have travelled on the eastern continent—that American women suffered much more from ill-health than those of other countries. My attention has for some time past been particularly directed to this subject, and I am convinced that the remark is undoubtedly true to an alarming extent, and that it is the duty of the medical profession to examine into its causes, and if possible to suggest and urge upon the public the most appropriate remedies.

"Not only is the average health of our country women much less robust than that enjoyed by corresponding classes in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, but it is much more infirm than that of the other sex in our country:—I mean, after making due allowance for those diseases and affections peculiar to their situation and duties in society.

"With respect to their inferiority in point of vigor, strength and robustness, to the women of England, as well as of the continent, I believe there is not one dissenting voice among those who have enjoyed the most ample opportunities of comparison, and whose attention has been attracted to the subject. The European has a much more florid and healthful complexion—a much more vigorous person—and is capable of enduring much more fatigue and exposure, and of performing much harder labor. The slender, and delicate, and fragile form—the pale, sallow and waxen complexion—which are so common among us, are comparatively seldom seen abroad. The feats of pedestrianism which are almost daily performed in England, even by ladies of rank and fortune, would appear almost incredible to our feeble and sedentary country women.

"That the females of our country are likewise much greater sufferers from ill-health than our sex, is a fact, which the daily observation of medical men has abundant opportunity of confirming—and the class of diseases, from which they suffer most, are precisely those which we would suppose would be produced by the peculiar causes operating upon them. They are derangements of the digestive and nervous apparatus. Every physician of much experience must have been struck with the fearful extent and obstinate nature of these affections—always difficult to remedy and frequently to alleviate—and they seem confined almost exclusively to females and men of sedentary habits. They are always productive of great and protracted suffering."

Woman.—How valuable are woman's labors as mother, nurse and teacher! so much so, that the two sexes are like the date-tree; the male plant produces flowers only, the female fruit. We should remember, too, that Adam, was created out of Paradise, and Eve in it, and something earthly therefore still clings to Adam's race. Even in the heathen mythology, we find though the gods often transform themselves into beasts, the goddesses never did.

The Unbeliever.—I pity the unbeliever—one who can gaze upon the grandeur, the glory and the beauty of the natural universe, and behold not the touches of his finger, who is over and with and above all—from my very heart I do commisserate his condition. The unbeliever, on whose intellect the light of reason never penetrated—who can gaze upon the sun and moon and stars, and upon the unfading and imperishable sky, spread out so magnificently above him, and say all this is the work of chance. The heart of such a being is a dull and cheerless void. In him, mind—the God-like gift of intellect, is debased, destroyed; all is dark—a dreary chaotic labyrinth—rayless, cheerless, hopeless. No gleam of light from Heaven penetrates the blackness of the horrible delusion—no voice from the Eternal bids the desponding heart rejoice. No fancied tones from the harps of separation arouse the dull spirit from its lethargy or allay the consuming fever of the brain. The wreck of mind is utterly remediless, reason is prostrate, and passion, prejudice and superstition have reared their temple on the ruins of his intellect. I pity his intellect. I pity the unbeliever. What to him is the revelation from on high but a sealed book? He sees nothing above, or around, or beneath him that evinces the existence of God—and he denies—yes, while standing on the foot-stool of Omnipotence, and gazing on the dazzling throne of Jehovah, he shuts his intellect to the light of reason, and denies there is a God.—*Chalmers.*

Unreasonable fear from Thunder.

A young man who for some years was so terrified by thunder and lightning, as to be on the point of falling into fits at their approach, found very great benefit from the following reflections, which a friend sent him for his most serious and frequent consideration.

Unreasonable and excessive apprehensions caused by thunder and lightning, chiefly originate in prejudice, or in an erroneous idea that they are constantly the effect of God's displeasure and ministers of his wrath. Were men to consider that this phenomenon, so alarming in appearance, is the effect of natural causes, that it contributes to the welfare of mankind in purifying the atmosphere, charged with noxious exhalations, removing the danger of pestilence, reason and gratitude would cause them to rank them among the many other favors of Heaven.

To diminish these ungrounded apprehensions, the timid should be informed that of 750,000 persons that have died in London, within a space of thirty years, two only fell victims to lightning. They should also be informed that they unreasonably prolong their fears at each shock. He who has time to dread the consequences of a flash of lightning, is already out of its reach.

It is the lightning alone that can hurt us, and if we have seen it, it is folly to grow pale, and tremble at the clap of thunder, and to stop our ears against the noise, which announces all danger to be past.

The greater the interval between the thunder and the lightning, the more removed is the danger.

If with our finger to the pulse, we can count in the time twelve or thirteen pulsations, we calculate that the storm must be three miles distant. But the very best preventive against this or any other alarm, is the testimony of a good conscience. Tranquil and firm, the just man fears not unreasonably the judgments of Heaven. He knows that at the order of God, all nature flies to arms against the sinner, and at the same time feels that the just man is under the safeguard of Heaven.

His Creator, the God whom he loves, is the Master of the Universe, and rides on the wings of lightning! He has his time for threatening, and his time for punishing. Fear should be a stranger to those whose glory it is to love God, and to confide in Him even when the earth shakes to its very centre with His thunder, and appears to be groaning in the agonies of dissolution.—*Poughkeepsie Journal.*

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The third ship of the British Royal Mail line of Steamers, the Caledonia, Capt. Richard Cleland, arrived on Saturday morning at Boston, a little before 7 o'clock, bringing London dates to the evening of the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th of September—the day of sailing.

The Caledonia brings the intelligence of the commercial treaty between France and England. The general character of the news is decidedly pacific. Mehemit Ali had acceded to a plan for the adjustment of the differences with the Sultan, submitted by Count Walewski.

There is no later news from China, and affairs in Spain and Portugal appear to be more than usually quiet. The whole aspect of affairs was decidedly pacific at the last dates.

The blockade of Alexandria was commenced on the 1st ult. by Admiral Stopford. Several of the Pasha's vessels had been sequestered by the British naval authorities.

The Viceroy's fleet (Egyptian and Turkish) was drawn up in order of battle in the roads of Alexandria. The prospects of a general war had pretty much blown over.

The transactions in the Cotton market at Liverpool had been upon a small scale, but for the last few days there has been a more extensive demand, and prices of American descriptions had been well supported.

The harvest in Great Britain had been generally productive, and the grain had been gathered in most parts of the country in good order.

By the most recent accounts from the South of Europe, we learn that the demand for Wheat for export had entirely subsided at the principal ports in the Mediterranean, and that but little had been done in the article for local consumption, whilst fair supplies having in the interim been received, prices had declined. At Trieste, on the 29th ult. the best Banato Wheat was procurable at f. 5¼, per staro, or 42s. per quarter free on board.

From the North of Europe we have also advices of falling prices, the certainty of the duty rising in England having caused the export demand for Wheat to cease suddenly.

With the exception of the Northern Counties the harvest may now be considered as nearly brought to a conclusion in England; and even in Yorkshire, a large proportion of the crops is already saved.

The warlike accounts from China, says the London Mercantile Journal, have caused an extensive demand for teas, both speculators and dealers have been on the alert, and prices have advanced for Free Trade and Company's Congou.

There had been no later advices from China, or the East Indies. The Liverpool Mail mentions a rumor, stated to have been mentioned in a letter from Bombay, of the reception there by a steamer from China, of news of the destruction of Canton. The news, if true, would not be likely to have come in so vague a shape.

There had been a great rise in the funds in Paris, and every thing, except the tone of the press, indicated peace.

English Market.—Liverpool, 19th September, 1840—The public prints will shew you that since our last of 11th inst, there have been increased apprehensions of war growing out of the Egyptian question, but now the aspect of affairs appears rather more pacific.

The Cotton Market has been more steady and firm for a few days past, and the slight depression noticed in our Circular of 11th inst., has been recovered. This is attributed to the accounts by the last Steamers from New York to the 1st inst. representing the coming crop to be backward and the weather in many districts unfavorable for it, which has given increased firmness to holders and produced some little speculation. Still the better qualities, all above fair, remain heavy, and Upland particularly so.

The sales for the week ended last evening amounted to 22,960 bales, of which 5060 were Upland at 5¼ a 6¾; 6690 Orleans at 4 7-8 a 7¼; 6980 Alabama and Mobile at 5 1-8 a 6 7-8, and 290 Sea Island at 14¼ a 20d per lb—about 3000 bales of it taken on speculation and 800 for export. The Sea Island was sold chiefly by auction yesterday:—the sale was badly attended and went off heavily at prices ¼d lower than before. The Import of Cotton into Liverpool since the 1st January amounts to 1,222,000 bales, against 908,000 to same period last season:—the supply from the United States is 1,071,000, being an increase of 330,000 bales. The stock in this port estimated at 500,000 bales, agains 452,000 at same period last season—the stock of American is about 433,000 bales, or 18,000 more than it then was.

The duty on Wheat is now 10s 8d. per qr. and on Flour 6s. 5d. per bbl., and will continue to rise rapidly, and the accounts are more and more favorable as to the extent of the crops. Flour, duty paid, is in very limited demand at 34s. a 35s. per bbl., and Wheat 9s. a 9s. 4d. per 70 lbs.

The last sales of Turpentine were at 12s. a 12s. 1d. per cwt. for good new. The Tobacco Market is firm and rather looking up. Yours respectfully, BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

Manchester Cotton Market, Friday Evening, Sept. 18th.—There has been a steady inquiry for most kinds of power and hand loom Cloth since this day se'night, though for the last day or two it has slackened a little, but still without producing any change in value. From what can be ascertained, it would appear that there exists a legitimate demand for all the goods that are made, inasmuch as stocks do not appear to be in the increase. In this case a little extra demand would put us all right. The Twist market continues brisk, and as stocks of export Yarns are not large, last prices are readily made for nearly all kinds. The home trade for finished goods continues to improve.

London Trade Report.—Thursday Evening, Sept. 17th,—Tobacco maintains its value, and 453 hhds. of Maryland found buyers as soon as they appeared at market, beside 185 packages of Porto Rico leaves; but in Virginia and Kentucky nothing took place.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Centre Market, October, 3.—Butter, in rolls, 18¼a25c. per lb.; do. fresh print, 31¼a37¼c. Chickens, per pair, 37¼a50c.; do. dozen, $2,50, supply good. Geese, picked, 75c. each. Live ducks, per pair, 50c. Eggs, per dozen, 16a18¼c. Potatoes, peck, 12¼a15c.; do. sweet, 10a12¼c. plenty. Turnips, peck, 12¼c. supply good. Peaches, 37¼a50, scarce. Apples, 12¼a18¾, and 25c. as in quality. Tomatoes, 18¾a25c. Cucumbers, 12¼a18¾c. per hundred. Cabbages, 3a6c. per head, very abundant. Green Peas, per peck, 50c. scarce. Beans, string, 12¼c; do. Lima, 15a18¾. Beets, bunch, 6¼c. Carrots, do. 4a6¼c. Radishes, do. 3a6¼c. Onions, peck, 12¼c. Cider, from wagons, per bbl. $2. Pork, from do. 37¼a50c. per quarter. Mutton, do. 37¼a50c. Corn meal, do. $1,25 per cwt. The Butchers' stalls were abundantly supplied with the most choice meats. Beef 4a10c. per lb.; do. corned 8c. Pork, 9a10 cents. Mutton, 6a8c. Lamb, 6¼c. Veal, 6a10. Sausages, 9a10c. Apple Butter, in jars, 6¼c. per pint.

The Fish Market was fairly suppplied; bunches of fresh perch and rock, sold at 12¼a18¾c.; do. taylors, 18¾a25c. Soft Crabs, per dozen, 37¼c.; do. hard, 25c. Oak wood retails at $3.75a4,00 per cord; Pine do. $2.75a3.00.—*Patriot.*

Flour.—There has been but little inquiry for Howard street Flour to-day, and the sales from stores, so far as we have learned, have only reached a few hundred barrels at $5,12½ for good common brands.—We are advised of a sale of 400 barrels on Saturday, in good shipping order, at $5,06¼. We quote the uniform asking store rate to-day at $5,12½ and dull, and the receipt price at $5. We hear of no sales of City Mills Flour. Holders continue to ask $5. Small parcels of Susquehanna Flour are selling at $5,25.

Grain.—There have been no Maryland or Virginia wheats at market, and we are consequently without sales to report. We quote reds nominally at 90a100c. On Saturday a lot of 1300 bushels of old Pennsylvania was sold at 1,03c. There has been an active demand for corn, and the market was cleared to-day at 54a55c for white, and 56a57c for yellow. The article is still wanted. Sales of Maryland Rye at 58a62—a sale to-day at the latter rate. Sales of Maryland Oats at 27a28c, and of Virginia at 26a27c.

Provisions.—Sales of Mess Pork in small lots were made both on Saturday and to-day at $17. In other barrel meats we hear of nothing doing, and continue to quote Mess Beef at $14,50; No. 1 at $12,50; and Prime at $10,50, nominal. Sales of strictly prime Western Middlings Bacon have been made to a considerable extent 10¼c. In Hams and Shoulders we have heard of no transactions. We continue to quote Hams at 12¼ to 15c as in quality, the last named rate for a strictly prime article.—Shoulders of fair quality are held at 8¼ cts. We note a sale of 70 barrels No. 1 Western Lard at 11¼ cents cash.

Cattle.—The largest number of Beef cattle that has been in market for several years was offered for sale at the drove yards on Monday. Of nearly 1400 head that were offered, about 400 were taken by butchers at prices varying from $4,50 for very inferior to $6 per 100 lbs. for strictly prime cattle. We would remark that much the largest portion were sold at $5,50 to $6, which shows a decline of about 50 cents per 100 lbs. A portion of those that remain unsold on Monday have been since driven to Virginia, and about 200 head have been taken North by the owners. A large stock still remains in the market unsold.—Live Hogs are in fair supply and are selling in small lots at $6 to $6,50 according to quality.

Molasses—At auction on Wednesday 30 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses were sold at 30 a 32 cts; 18 tierces ditto at 33 cts; 46 hhds. ditto at 28a29¼ cts; and 100 hhds. ditto, inferior, at 26¼a27 cts. There is no prime New Orleans in market—it is wanted at 30a32 cents, in hhds. and bbls.

Sugars.—At auction on Wednesday the cargo of the brig Abigail from Porto Rico, consisting of 173 hhds. was offered, and 79 hhds. sold at $7,80 a $8,60. At the same time 94 hhds. Porto Rico, cargo of schooner Albert, were sold at $8,10 a $8,50. We note sales of prime Porto Rico, by private contract, at $9,25, and now quote fair to prime at $8,25 a $9,25. We quote New Orleans at $7,75 a $8.

Tobacco.—The sales of Maryland Tobocco have been large, comprising nearly all the receipts of the week not limited as to price. The demand however, was not quite so brisk as last week, but prices were fully maintained. We continue to quote inferior and common $4 a $5,50; middling to good $5,50 a $7,50; good $8 a $8,50; and fine $9 a $13. Ohio has been in brisk demand, and the sales comprise all that reached the market unrestricted as to price. Some holders are disposed to keep back their samples, but the present rates induce sales in almost every instance. We quote inferior and common at $4 a $4,50; Middling $5; Good $5,50 a $6.50; fine red and Wrappery $8 a $12; and fine yellow at $7,50 a 10. The inspections of the week comprise 878 hhds. Maryland; 288 hhds. Ohio; and 9 hhds. Virginia—total 1175 hhds.

[The accounts from the Tobacco growing districts of Maryland concur in stating that the crop of the present year will be less than an average one. From present appearance, the quality of the crop will be good, if the weather for the next four weeks continues as favorable as heretofore.]

Wool.—We are advised of a sale of native washed in fleece at 32 cents, and also of a sale of 1500 lbs. half blood merino at 35 cents.—*American.*

Philadel. Oct. 2.—The cotton market rather quiet, though stocks are moderate. 118 bales Mississippi at 11¼a12 cents. Flour has declined to $5¼ for fresh Pennsylvania, at which rate some 7000 bbls have been sold this week. Rye Flour is steady at $3¼, and Penn. Corn Meal at $2 7-8 per bbl; Brandywine Corn Meal in hhds dull at $15¼. Grain has not changed materially since last report. Sales of prime Penna. red wheat at 1,05a108c per bushel, but dull. Yellow corn at 57c, and white at 56c. Oats in demand at 27c per bushel. Sales of Flaxseed at $1,21. Tar is more plenty, and sales made at $1¼a2 per bbl; soft Turpentine, North county size bbls $2.25 per bbl; Wilmington $2,37½, stock not heavy. Spirits Turpentine 29a30c per gallon. Rosin and Pitch, no change since our last. Bacon has been active for a Southern demand, at full former prices. Mess Pork, sales at $17,50; prime $14,75 per bbl. Further sales of Rice 4¼c per lb with moderate stocks. In the early part of the week 250 boxes brown Havana Sugar sold at 8¼, 4 mos. and 250 do white at 10¼a10¾c, 6 mos; 200 boxes inferior Cuba brown at 7¾. Since then, over 200 hhds St. Croix, at a price not made public—supposed about 9¼c. Very little of any kind in first hands. Sales of 80 hhds Kentucky Tobacco at 80c; 70 do 8 1-8; 14 do 7¼; 135 bales St. Jago at a price not made public. The sales of Wool to manufacturers have rather fallen off this week, but prices are without material change.

New York, Oct. 3.—The sales of Cotton 100 bales, chiefly in one parcel, for exportation; prices steady. Genesee flour firm at $4,88, for common brands, and good $4,94. Ohio, &c. $4,81a88. Corn, slack a little, say 57a58c. Some Northern sold at 60c, measure. Rye 62.

At Richmond, on Saturday, country Flour was in good demand at $5¼; Wheat, red 110c, white 115c demand good and supply fair. Corn 50c; Oats 25a28 cts. No change in Tobacco.

At Petersburg, (Va.) on Thursday, the receipts of Tobacco were noted as much reduced. All descriptions were in fair demand at full prices:—$3,75a 3,50 for lugs, and leaf $5,50a9,50 to $11; as in quality. Wheat scarce and in demand—red, fair to prime, $1a1,05, white, do. $1,05a1,10.

At Alexandria, Friday, Flour was $5.

At Cincinnati, on the 26th ult, Flour sold from boats at $3¾.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle Market on Monday, there were 675 beeves and 3700 sheep. Beef sold at an advance—first quality at $5,75a6, second quality $5,25a50.

At Charleston, Oct. 1, the sales of Cotton 1159 bales at 8 a10¼c. About 240 tierces Rice sold at prices ranging from $3¾ to $3¾ per 100 lb. No arrivals of Grain.

New Orleans, September 23.—Cotton.—The market for this great staple has been dull, and the sales of three days only sum up to 1150 bales, without change in prices.

Articles of Western production have undergone no change.

STOCK WANTED—Applications are made to the subscriber for the following described animals—persons having such for sale will please state price deliverable in Baltimore, pedigrees, &c.

A full bred Durham bull Calf, from a good milking stock, 9 to 12 months old, of good form, wide in the twist, capacious chest, and avoiding all tendency to what is commonly called cat-hammed.

Three Devon Heifers, pure blood, which have had their first or second calf—Also a ¼ Durham and ¼ Devon do.

FOR SALE—One full blood Devon Cow, about 7 years old, a tolerable milker, price 50 dols—also a half Durham Cow, 5 years old, a fair milker and good breeder, same price—also several half Durham bull Calves, 6 weeks old, from 12 to 15 dolls.—also a 7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Cow, 3 years old next spring, now in calf by Mr. Kennedy's Bull Uncas—the dam of this cow was imporported by Mr. Shepherd of Va.—she will be delivered at Harper's Ferry or in this city for 100 dollars—also a fine Durham Bull 5 years old, for which 180 dols. will be taken if immediately applied for—also a fine Bull Calf, more than half Durham, out of a first rate milker, 6 weeks old, price 15 dols—also a fine Bull Calf out of an excellent country cow, sire a superior Ayrshire Bull, price 17 dols. Reference (post paid) to S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

☞Likewise, Berkshire and other Pigs. oc 7

GENESEE RASPBERRY PLANTS.

2 or 300 of these celebrated plants for sale—they are far superior to any thing of the kind known in this country—the advertiser is authorised to say that such is the view of them by the editor of this paper—Enquire at this office. oc 7

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Ashes—Slacked,	10	Sugars—	
Coffee—Ha. lb.	9¼a 11¼	Hav. wh. 100lb.	10 a12 00
Rio	9¼ a 12	do brown	7 00a8 00
Cotton—N. Car. lb.	8¼	N. Orleans	7 00a8 00
Virgin. good, lb.	——	Lime—Burnt,	35 a 40
Upland,	8 a 11	Provisions—	
Alabama	00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess,	14 50
Louisiana, pri.	9 a 11¼	Pork, do do	16 00
Tennessee	8 a 9	do prime	14 50
Feathers—		Bacon, country as. lb	10
Am. geese, lb.	40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured	15
Fish—		Middl'gs, do do	10a11
Shad, No. 1, bl.	7 25	Lard, West. & Balt.	13¼
Herrings	2 67	Butter, in kegs, No. 2,	13¼
Beans, white	1 25a1 37	Cheese, in casks, lb.	8
Peas, black eye	1 50a——	Rice—pr 100 lb.	3 75a4 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	3 00	Salt—Liv. gr. bush.	32
do. hhd.	——	Seeds—Clover do.	6a6 50
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1 60	Timothy do.	3 50
Ship stuff, bush.	36a 00	Teas—Hyson, lb.	56a1 00
Shorts,	13 a 14	Y. Hyson	37a 74
Naval Stores—		Gunpowder	60a1 00
Pitch, bbl	1 75	Imperial	55 a 60
Tar,	1 50a1 75	Wagon freights—	
Plaister Paris—		To Pittsburgh 100lb.	1 25
Cargo, ton,	3 18	To Wheeling,	1 75
Ground. bbl.	1 37a1 50		

CALVES WANTED.

The subscriber is authorised to purchase about 18 female Calves, from 6 weeks to 2 months old, which can be recommended as from good milkers—the breed not a particular object. though a mixture of the Durham, Devon or Ayrshire with the country breeds would be preferred—for which a fair price will be paid. Refer to

se 30 S. SANDS, office American Farmer.

NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

R. SINCLAIR & Co, have added to their stock of Implements, the following new kinds, which will be found a valuable acquisition to the Agricultural interest.

1st. Their patent CYLINDRICAL VEGETABLE CUTTER, which will cut 1000 bushels of beets, turnips, &c. per day. This machine can be regulated to cut thick or thin pieces at pleasure, and is probably the most simple and best machine of the kind in this country—price $20 00

2nd. WRIGHT'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, warranted to shell 1000 to 1300 bushels of corn per day, 60 00

3rd. PATENT CYLINDRICAL CORN SHELLERS for manual power. These machines possess several advantages over the common vertical iron wheel, 12a20

4th. ELLIS' HAND VEGETABLE CUTTERS, a very simple good article, 3 00

5th. BUCK'S SPREADING MACHINES, for spreading lime, plaster, manure, &c., 30 00

6th. GALT'S PATENT CHURNS, possessing all the advantage of the common barrel churn, and constructed so that the drum can be divided, allowing it to be thoroughly cleansed, 6 00

7th. PARING or TURF PLOUGHS with wheel in front, 12 00

8th. SUBSOIL PLOUGHS, made on the most approved English plan, 8a12

In store, PLOUGHS, CASTINGS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, as usual, oc 7 6t

SALE OF VALUABLE CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

On SATURDAY, October 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We will sell by AUCTION at the Farm on the Philadelphia Road, 4½ miles from Baltimore, recently belonging to Mr. POTTER, the very choice STOCK consisting in part as follows:

1 Full Bred young Devon Bull, 2 years old last April; 1 Full Bred Devon Cow, 5 years old, the dam of this Bull, 1 do do Grand Dam of the Bull; this Cow is of the Patterson Breed of Devons, and has taken the premium at the Agricultural Fair, 1 Roan 7-8 Durham short horned Cow, named Rose; 1 White do do named Snowball.

These Cows were purchased at the sale of the property of the late ROBERT OLIVER, at Green Mount; 2 Durham Bull Calves out of Rose and Snowball, by the Celebrated Full Bred Durham Bull Gloucester, 1 Cow, Red and White, half Durham, about 6 years old, 1 large Brown and White Cow, half Holstein; this Cow was bought of the late DANIEL COBB, and gave 30 quarts of Milk daily, she is very fine; 1 three fourths Devon Heifer, about 2 years old; 1 Light Red Cow, half Durham and half Devon, about 4 years old; 1 Genuine Berkshire Boar; 1 do do Sow and Pigs. Several other VALUABLE COWS, some FINE HORSES, HOGS, POULTRY, &c. &c.

Also a variety of valuable Farming Utensils, among which are 5 horse Carts and Harness, one 1 horse Wagon and Harness, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Corn sheller, 4 or 5 Ploughs, 5 Harrows, 2 Grindstones, one fanning Mill, 1 Roller, 1 Cultivator, 2 Horse Rakes, &c. Terms of sale, cash. oc 7 3t R. M. HALL & CO. Aucts.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied *at all seasons of the year*, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are GOOD MILKERS, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. April 29, 1840—1 y.

SAXONY RAMS—FOR SALE OR EXCHNAGE.

The subscriber offers for sale very low two Bucks of the Saxony breed; the owner wishing to change his breed will sell them very low, or exchange them for Bakewell.

I also offer Bakewell Rams of the most respectable breeders, at from 20 to 50 & 100 dollars—Ewe Lambs 12 to 20 dollars. Bucks 15 dollars—Ewes, 2 to 4 years old, 20 dollars

A Setter Dog, well broke, and a Pointer ready to be broke, for sale—Also, Norfolk thin rined PIGS—and Bifield do.

FOR SALE.—A full bred AYRSHIRE COW, in calf by a full bred Bull of same breed.—Also a full bred Ayrshire BULL CALF, 7 to 8 months old—to be sold together for $350. *The calf would be sold separate for* $150.

Also, a 3-4 DURHAM BULL, principally white, price $60.

Gentlemen having Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. for sale, may find it advantageous to furnish the subscriber with a list of the same, with the prices, deliverable in Baltimore, with satisfactory evidence that they are as represented by them SAMUEL SANDS,

Office of the American Farmer,

Sept. 9. Baltimore, Md.

ROCK WHEAT, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Just received on consignment; 13 bushels genuine ROCK WHEAT which we offer for sale at $2 per bushel. We have also just received from the neighborhood of London a small parcel of genuine Lucerne seed,—a supply of Mangle Wurtzel and French or Silesia Sugar Beet,—also Cabbage seeds of all kinds, both early and late. A choice assortment of Peas, among which are Knight's Marrow, Green Imperial, Magnumbonum, early Charlton, Blue Prussian, &c. and a full assortment of the most true and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, such as we have had the pleasure of supplying the neighborhood of Baltimore with these last 25 years. Our present stock of seeds are very superior. Orders from all parts of the U. States, with remittance, will be promptly attended to if addressed to

SAML. AULT & SON,

Corner of Calvert and Water streets, Baltimore.

P. S. We have made arrangements with an eminent Seedsman in the neighborhood of London for a full supply of Mangle Wurtzel and French or Silesia Sugar Beet seed of first quality, which enables us to sell the genuine article at 50 cts. per lb. S. A. & SON.

se 23. 3t*

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address

ag 12 JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmy's horse powers & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, cornshellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.

se 9. above Charles st.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the BAG, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 y

A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

Is wanted by a German, who can produce good testimonials of his capacity, &c. Apply at the office of the American Farmer.

JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,

Have removed to No. 26 LIGHT STREET WHARF, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LEAD, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required.

References—Talbot Jones & Co., Erskine & Richelberger, Duvall, Keighler & Co, Geo. R. Gaither & Co., Chancy Brooks & Co., Baltimore. se 2 3m

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.

Grant and Ellicott-streets, rear of Dinsmore and Kyle's. fe 26

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug The price of this machine will be $25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about $200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient staength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be $130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to $100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost $150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price $5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Plaining machines; Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles-street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.